

THE TARIFF.

Speech of Hon. John P. Jones,
of Nevada,

In the Senate of the United States,
Monday, Feb'y 19, 1883,

On the Bill (R. H. 5538) to Reduce Internal
Revenue Taxation.

Mr Jones, of Nevada, said:

Mr. President: There are not produced within the limits of the State which I have the honor in part to represent upon this floor more than one or two articles in the long line of protected articles in the schedules of this tariff. Her people may be said not to be the direct beneficiaries of this tariff; but indirectly they are vastly interested in maintaining the protective policy of this country. They believe that in the direction of protection will be found the prosperity, progress, and civilization of the country. I shall therefore not direct my remarks to any particular amendment, to the increase of the lowering of the duty on any particular article, but with the indulgence of the Senate I will submit a few reflections upon the general reasons which, in my judgment, underlie and justify the policy of protection.

During the discussions of economic questions which followed the publication of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, those who sustained the general theory of free trade almost universally admitted that there were two exceptional cases in which sound policy dictated a tariff discrimination in favor of home production. The first is that of articles essential to national safety and independence, and for the supply of which it might be hazardous to rely upon foreign imports. The second is that of articles the production of which could only be started under the stimulus of protective duties, but in respect to which there was good ground for believing that when sufficient capital should be invested and skill acquired the articles could be as well and cheaply produced at home as abroad. Protection is doubtless a sound policy in both these cases, but the statement of them does not cover all the circumstances and conditions in which it is wise. The rule for granting it is in my opinion a much broader one.

Protection to any extent necessary to effect the object ought to be given to every industry to which this country has such natural adaptation that the product will cost no more labor—that is to say, no greater expenditure of mental and physical force—here than elsewhere; and provided always that there is no obstruction, legal or otherwise, to a full and free competition among home producers. In the case thus stated I should look only to an equality in the actual amount of labor required and not to the money price or wages paid to the laborer, and I should be in no wise deterred from giving protection from the probability that the product could be permanently imported at a lower money price.

No industry should be protected which is monopolized under a patent, or where the raw material can be monopolized by reason of its scarcity, or when it is not open to the fullest and freest competition. But I would give protection to all industries where the situation is such that capital and labor can be freely engaged in them over large sections of the country, which is true of iron, the raw materials of which are widely diffused, and also of cotton and woolen cloth, which can be advantageously spun and woven in all our latitudes and climates and in every one of our States and Territories.

Protection should never be extended to any industry in which other countries have such an invincible superiority in climate or other natural advantage that we can never hope to achieve equal results with equal amounts of labor.

No one would propose, for example, to stimulate by tariff duties the growth of coffee or bananas in this country, or a hot-house production of spices or india-rubber trees. In such and similar cases the best policy is to appropriate to our own use the special advantages of other regions, and we effectually do that by free importation; because, in fact, the producers are only remunerated for their labor, and but scantily at that, while we participate equally with them in the bounties of which they enjoy. We recover in that

way a part of the loss which we have sustained in selling to foreign countries the wheat and many other agricultural staples raised upon our virgin lands at prices which simply paid for the labor of producing them, and left nothing to compensate for the exhaustion of the soil.

This country, with all its circumstances and conditions, natural and acquired, its land, climate, waters, forests, and mines, and the genius, education, aspirations of its people, its government, social order, and accumulations of capital, constitute the possession and patrimony of its citizens, whether born here or admitted by our free consent, it being our undoubted right to exclude whom we will, as it is clearly our highest duty to exclude all men and all races whose common citizenship with us would be injurious to our own interests. This country has been reclaimed from the wilderness and the savage, defended against foreign enemies, and endowed with a free government and with all the appliances of a high civilization, by ourselves and by our ancestors; and not for others, but only for ourselves, for our posterity, and for those whom we may for our own advantage admit into a participation in our inheritance. Such as its, with all its incidents and surroundings, it is a commonwealth in which the rights of persons and of property, however sacred, are not absolute and sovereign, but are held in a certain degree of subjection to, or of relation to the rights and interests of all.

Even the fee simple of lands, the highest of all forms of property, is not an unrestricted dominion, but may be controlled and appropriated to public uses by what the lawyers call "the right of eminent domain," which resides always in the sovereign power, and which may in extreme cases be exerted in new and unexpected directions, as has been recently illustrated in the Irish land laws.

Capital of every kind, and land, including under that term all real estate rights, such as water-powers and mines, are held subject not merely to the taxing power which determines without appeal how much of their property shall be appropriated to the public use, but to a proper relation to those whose only possession is their labor. The persons in this latter class are members of that community which we call the nation, and have rights which aliens cannot claim.

Their valor in war has helped to sustain the country against all enemies in times past and will serve as a bulwark of defense upon which we can rely in times to come. And we know well that without a certain degree of material well-being they cannot possess the educated intelligence and civic virtues which will fit them to do their part in maintaining good social order and good political government.

The laborers and artisans of this country have that rightful interest in it which entitles them to the ratio of wages resulting from all the advantages, natural and acquired, which it possesses, among which are the freedom of its institutions, the fruitfulness of its soil, the salubrity of its climate, its natural productions of all kinds, its facilities of intercommunication, accumulations of capital, and proportion of population to capital and to areas of arable land. To some of these they have mainly contributed and to all they are the rightful coheirs with every other class. They ought not to have their wages lowered to the standard of less favored countries by the free importation of the same kind of products which cost no more labor at home than abroad. To permit this to be done inflicts an injury and an injustice upon labor, the corner-stone upon which rests our freedom and prosperity.

The free-traders hope to be able to receive the same income from their lands and investments and the same prices for their products which they now receive under the policy of protection, and at the same time enjoy the advantages of free trade in making their purchases. Their hope is not only a selfish but a delusive one. Once drive the vast army of people now engaged in manufacturing into agricultural pursuits, by breaking down the protective system, foreign markets would soon be glutted with raw materials and their prices would fall, while the prices of manufacturers would rise and the producers of raw material would discover too late that the exchange power of their products would be far below what it now is. In order to continue manufacturing in this country under free trade the operatives must accept the conditions, privations, and scale of living of foreign operatives, which they will never do so long as there is in this country an unoccupied acre of tillable land.

It is my foremost, fundamental, and irremovable objection to any such policy that is, not based upon fair play as between different interests and classes. The artisans and laboring men of this country have always filled the ranks of our armies with a ready and patriotic zeal, but they can not be expected to do so hereafter if they are to have no advantage of aliens when they sell their labor or the products of their labor in the markets of the country. If it is really a disadvantage to land-owners and capitalists to pay only so much more for an American than a foreign article as will equalize the conditions here and abroad, it is a disadvantage more than counterbalanced by the benefits they themselves derive from the protective system.

But while I advocate protection to labor in this country as a measure of justice to all classes and interests, I fully believe it is advantageous to those who buy labor and the products of labor. The dearest thing in the world is cheap labor, as all experience proves. It has been a delusion and a failure in every form in which it has been tried. The enslaved African labor of our

Southern States was as ruinous economically as it was socially and politically; and the introduction of Chinese labor into this country, if it had not been arrested by Congress, would have been even more disastrous.

Good wages enable the laborer to live in a degree of comfort which maintains his self-respect, heightens his aspirations for improvement, gives him some leisure for reflection and the acquisition of knowledge, and stimulates his creative faculties, which results in inventions and discoveries, that economize labor and make it more effective. It is high wages and not low wages that has enabled American farmers to overcome the competition of the boundless wheat fields of Russia, worked until recently by serfs, and still worked by a very poorly paid labor.

All the tools and appliances with which grain is produced, transported, and loaded into ships; the improved plows, sowing, hoeing, threshing, and reaping machines, headers, and elevators are American inventions. Probably none of them would have been made if free trade instead of protection had been the policy of this country. Such inventions are always made by artisans, and not by agricultural laborers, who have no familiarity with mechanical problems and no opportunity to apply scientific principles to the production of mechanical results. This fact is signally illustrated by the official records of the Patent Office.

In the report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1882 it is found that upon a comparison of the manufacturing with the agricultural States the proportion of patents to population, excluding the colored race for the States formerly slave-holding, was as follows:

In Connecticut there was 1 inventor to 782 inhabitants; Massachusetts 1 to 933; Rhode Island, 1 to 980; New Jersey, 1 to 1,354; New York, 1 to 1,345; California, 1 to 1,758; Alabama, 1 to 14,395; Arkansas, 1 to 11,161; Florida 1 to 7,923; Mississippi, 1 to 8,551; North Carolina, 1 to 12,045; South Carolina, 1 to 8,691; Tennessee, 1 to 10,447; West Virginia, 1 to 10,013; Georgia, 1 to 6,588.

This comparative statement furnishes a satisfactory explanation of the difference in material prosperity between the States of varied industry and those devoted almost exclusively to agriculture, if a country be rich in the proportion that it is able to subordinate the forces of nature to its own wants. The small number of inventions made in the Southern States is entirely attributable to the almost exclusive attention which their people have paid to the single primitive industry of cultivating the soil, and is in no degree chargeable to mental incapacity or to the want of inventive faculty. Their vigor has been too signally illustrated in politics and war to leave any doubt that their achievements will be distinguished in any direction to which their efforts may hereafter be turned.

The soil and climate of the Southern States are adapted to the growth of their great staple, cotton; but they are indebted to the New England inventor of the cotton-gin for the possibility of producing it with that degree of cheapness which gives it so conspicuous a place among the materials for textile fabrics, and without which it would lose its commercial pre-eminence. This invention alone built up the great cotton interests of the South, and has repaid a hundred-fold all that the Southern planter has ever claimed that the tariff has cost him.

The resources of inventive skill are not exhausted with the cotton-gin; and the Southern States are now extracting great wealth from the cotton seed— which, until lately, was regarded as worthless—by obtaining from it oils and other valuable products, and they are constantly giving new value to the cotton fiber by spinning it into yarn and weaving it into cloth in the vicinity of its growth and by improving and cheapening the means of transporting it to market. It is thus true that their best guarantee of continued supremacy in cotton cultivation as against the vast regions in Asia and Africa, which are equally well adapted to its growth, is not their soil and climate, but the superior skill of American artisans.

Human intelligence is a much greater force than human muscle in the production of wealth. No individual or country ever became rich through hand labor. Such labor can furnish scarcely anything beyond the absolute necessities of life. It can furnish but few of its comforts and none of its luxuries.

Very little more than a century ago the hand-wove shawls and cotton cloths of the East supplied the markets of England and the Continent of Europe. The current of that trade has been reversed by the spinning jenny, loom, and steam-engine, all of which were the creation of the better paid artisans of the Western World.

The inventions of a little more than a century, and all of them made in countries where labor has been the best paid, enable the common laborer of today to enjoy more comforts and luxuries, to wear better clothes, to sleep in better beds, and to eat better food than the titled and privileged classes were before that time able to command.

The stimulus to labor-saving inventions increases in proportion as labor commands a higher price and is more worth saving. As such inventions nearly always originate among the industrial classes, the probability that they will be made, becomes greater precisely in proportion as they are elevated by education and inspired with hope by the possibility of bettering their condition.

It is the great merit of the protective system that it is the means of educating large classes of the people. Even should it involve some degree of cost to the country, it is defensible on the same ground upon which it is deemed good

policy to provide educational facilities for the rising generation at the public charge. It is approved American doctrine that children and youth are worth a good deal more to the country in consequence of the instruction given to them at the expense of the tax-payers than it costs to provide such instruction. But the period of education does not by any means terminate with the age of minority; in fact, it is then only just beginning. It may and does continue throughout the whole of active life. And no education is more real and effective than that which comes in connection with such of the industries of man as employ and exercise his mental faculties.

It is only the first steps in education which are taken in schools for the young. The more important schools and colleges are the workshops, the chemical laboratories, and the great practical enterprises of engineering.

There can be no danger of the permanent doorness in our markets as compared with foreign markets, of any commodity for which this country has natural adaptations, and in the production of which there is no impediment to the free and full competition of home producers. The labor of American artisans is not really a dear labor in the long run.

If well-paid workmen can be relied upon to make such inventions and create such appliances in aid of industries that their labor is really the cheapest labor and the only labor which has cheapened production, it may be asked why it is necessary to give them protection against the products of countries in which wages are low. The necessity would not exist if the use of labor-saving appliances was confined to the country in which they originated. It would be contrary to modern ideas to deny the right of skilled laborers to expatriate themselves, or of manufacturers of tools and machinery to sell them in the markets of the world. In former times it was common to forbid either the export of machinery or the departure from their own country of skilled artisans, or of persons who possessed the secrets of profitable trades and arts. England maintained the policy of retaining in this way a monopoly of all the arts in which its people excelled until about fifty years ago. At the present time all labor-saving inventions soon become the common property of the world. We know, in our own case, that our reapers, mowers, improved plows, locomotives, sewing-machines, elevators, and many other inventions, are found in every other country which is sufficiently civilized to utilize them.

The danger to well-paid labor with which inventions originate comes from the competition of countries in which laborers are cheap and reliably steady and made effective by the importation and use of improved tools and machinery, which they did not and could not invent, and which they could not maintain and operate without the superintendence of inventive workmen. In a certain sense inventive and highly advanced countries furnish the means for their own destruction to less civilized and underpaid populations. If we had been able and had chosen to keep for our own exclusive use the machinery and tools which have been invented here to save labor in agriculture, the competition of Russia with us in raising wheat would not exist.

It is to-day seriously apprehended in England that British cotton-spinning and weaving machinery, worked by the abundant, cheap and docile labor of India will wrest from the English cotton manufacturers their monopoly of the markets not only of India itself but of China and the entire East. The London Economist, which seems alive to this danger, published recently a letter from India, describing the new and great cotton factories in operation at Ahmedabad, spoken of as "the chief rural center of cotton-spinning in Western India." The writer says:

"Each of the chief factories employ about 1,000 hands, of whom only two are Europeans. They are owned, financed, and worked entirely by natives, excepting one engineer and a highly skilled Englishman, who superintends repairs of the machinery. The cotton and all other raw material are much cheaper than in England, the labor is very much cheaper, and the European engineer told me it was steadier, and nearly as effective, man for man. The extra cost of the machinery is to some extent balanced by the cheapness of building."

As long as the inventions and industrial appliances of each country are left to become the common possession of all countries capable of using them, the only permanent advantage enjoyed by the more civilized over the less civilized people is their power of constantly maintaining and improving machinery. But only well-paid workmen can keep themselves always in advance of a poorly-paid people like the inhabitants of India, and in order that workmen who are well paid may continue to be so, it is necessary to give them tariff protection against the products of the cheaper labor which has been made effective by their own inventions.

There is no danger that extravagant profits can be realized by manufacturers where there are no conditions existing which give them a monopoly. When men are at liberty to transfer their capital and industry from one pursuit to another, and when new investments of capital and industry are constantly being made, the tendency to an equalization of profits and wages in all pursuits is strong, active, and constantly operating. Nothing is more certain than that competition will prevent the profits of any one industry from rising above the average standard of profits in all industrial vocations of the country. As there is the same tendency to an equalization of wages as to an equalization of profits, all classes of laborers derive a benefit from the maintenance

of a fair scale of remuneration to labor in the protected lines of production; and all classes of laborers would suffer if this scale of remuneration was broken down by a withdrawal of protection, because the persons whose wages are thereby reduced would necessarily invade and overcrowd other and more remunerative employments.

There is no necessity for foreign importations as a means of holding in check a tendency to excess in the prices of protected articles, after time enough has elapsed to bring into the home production capital and skill enough to supply the home market. If, however, there is an absolute exclusion of the foreign article before the home production is properly developed, there would be a danger of exorbitant prices and profits. Under these circumstances the tariff ought to be raised gradually and not to the point of absolute exclusion suddenly, but by degrees, and only as the home production and home competition become sufficient to supply the market and regulate prices.

But, after that the only mistake possible is that of making the protective duty too low; and no injury can result from any height to which it may be carried after it is made high enough to keep out the foreign article. Nothing more can be said against a higher rate than that it is superfluous and useless. Until the tariff is prohibitory prices are controlled by foreign competition. After that, no matter to what height it is carried, they are then regulated as they should be by the free trade and active competition of the fifty millions of our own enterprising people. This competition is that is necessary to insure fair prices and to render undue profits and exorbitant wages impossible.

The discussion of the various features of the tariff bill has already been quite protracted, and even, perhaps, tedious. I can not at this time trespass upon the patience of the Senate for anything beyond a statement of principles in outline and in very general terms. Statements made in that way are liable to be misunderstood; and to avoid that in some measure I will endeavor to illustrate by a reference to gold and silver and to petroleum. All the gold and silver in the mines and all the oil in the wells are the property of the owners of the land in which they are found. Neither of these products require tariff protection, nor are susceptible under present conditions of receiving any. Their production is in excess of the domestic demand. Gold and silver, being everywhere accepted materials of money, are always sure of a market abroad. Petroleum will also be sure of a foreign sale until foreign production is very much increased, which may never happen. The producers of these articles, thus needing no protection in the home market, and with an assured demand abroad for any surplus production, might think it for their interest to make their own purchases of everything they need in cheap foreign markets. Indeed, upon the theories of free trade as currently expounded, they might insist that it is their natural right to buy in the cheapest market and that it would be tyrannical to deprive them of it. But I do not admit either that they have any just claim to an unrestricted trade in foreign goods, or that such trade would be for their advantage.

Petroleum, gold, and silver are a part of the natural resources of the country, and in many respects they are still a part of the inheritance of all the people of the country, acquired by the efforts, struggles, and sacrifices of their ancestors or of themselves. It is true those substances are now mainly segregated for individual use; but it is for that use in subordination to the general good of the community. It is the good fortune of the present inhabitants of Pennsylvania and West Virginia that their territory was unexpectedly found twenty years ago to contain oil; and it is the good fortune of the people of the Rocky Mountain region and of the Pacific slope that they have discovered rich mines of gold and silver.

The trans-Alleghany region was conquered from the native Indians by many bloody battles, and wrested from the British crown by a seven years' war. It has been made accessible and endowed with the improvements of civilization at the expense of the whole country. The Pacific slope was in part purchased from the first Napoleon for a sum of money great in that day, paid from the National Treasury, and in part won from Mexico in our own times by the valor of American armies. By the English common law which was brought here by the founders of the country gold and silver were deemed noble and royal metals because they were the exclusive material of coined money, and mines of them did not belong to the owners of the land on and under which they are found, but to the Crown. The same rule has prevailed in nearly all countries, and during all periods.

It prevails to-day in the Spanish-American countries south of us. It was changed in this country from mixed motives of public policy and a generous consideration for the miners, who, on the average, endure more hardships and privations than any other class of laborers, and for a poorer remuneration. But though I represent an exclusively mining people, I disclaim for them, and I am sure they will sustain me in disclaiming, the pretension that they are entitled to treat their gold and silver as a meritorious acquisition of their own, to be managed and enjoyed without reference to the common interests of the whole country.

There can be no doubt that the producers of gold and silver have been significantly benefited by the system of protection which has been so long the settled policy of this country. The Comstock lode is famous for its richness in gold and silver, but except in its outcroppings and near the surface it would have been utterly valueless in countries like Mexico or Peru.

The part of nature in depositing its treasures, was an indispensable one, but the part performed by the art of man in unlocking them has been equally indispensable. It may be said that the ponderous engines by which its 3,000-foot levels are kept clear of the constantly incoming waters, and vast masses of by no means rich ores are hoisted from the depth of the earth and which these ores are crushed and prepared for amalgamation might have been imported from foreign countries. But machinery must be repaired as well as purchased, and without skilled workmen on the spot, always ready to meet perpetually recurring new difficulties with new expedients, it is practically impossible to conduct such a business as that of mining except at an enormous disadvantage; and it is of course true of that business, as it is of any other, that if we had looked solely to foreigners for our tools and machinery we should have wholly lost all the improvements which come from the inventive ingenuity of domestic artisans.

Comparing San Francisco with the Atlantic coast cities in respect to the elements of the cost of fabricating any given piece of iron machinery, there can be no doubt that it can be produced more cheaply in the latter, where the current rate of profit expected upon business enterprises is also lower. Nevertheless, the people of the Western slope find it to be to their interest to go to San Francisco for the engines, hoisting apparatus, crushing and pulverizing machinery, and the various other appliances needed in the business of mining. This can only be explained by supposing, what is actually the fact, that they can find in San Francisco what is most serviceable in use and best adapted to their wants. The reason is that the proprietors of foundries and machine shops in San Francisco and the workmen employed in them are in constant personal intercourse with the mining classes, and learn in that way what works best in practice, at what points special difficulties are encountered, and what are the best means of overcoming them.

If these San Francisco establishments did not exist, with their auxiliary establishments in nearly every town on the Pacific coast, and if the miners were obliged to deal for their mining appliances at arm's length with Eastern mechanics, from whom they are separated by nearly a month's time in the transport of freight, they could never have approximated the mining results which they have actually attained. And this illustrates in what way and to what extent all such industries of the country as require or are facilitated by mechanical appliances would have been kept back if we had consented to a policy under which all our tools and machinery would have been imported from Europe. We should have had no workmen on the spot by whom machinery could be repaired; and as all machinery is subject to breakage and to getting out of order, the users would suffer constant losses from long suspensions of their operations.

Furthermore the country would have lost the benefit of all the improvements in tools and machinery and of all the adaptations of them to our special wants which have been made by our own artisans. The rapid building up of a great manufacturing industry in that distant region illustrates the wisdom not of a tariff for revenue, but of a high protective tariff. The machine shops of San Francisco and the Pacific coast would never have been started but for the great cost and delays of freight from the East before the completion of the Pacific Railroad, which, in fact, operated as a tariff much higher than has ever protected the machine shops of the Atlantic coast.

The people of the Pacific coast are second to no people in energetic self-reliance; but I am sure that they have no wish and do not believe that it is for their interest to divorce themselves from the arts and civilization of America for the sake of delusively foreign markets to buy in.

Our oil-wells would have remained undeveloped as they have remained up to the present time throughout the rest of the world if protection had not stimulated and built up a great iron industry, with foundries, machine-shops, and especially skilled and ingenious workmen.

No extensive explorations for oil in the bowels of the earth are economically practicable without appliances which were first discovered in America, and which never would have been discovered here if the iron industry had not been previously brought into vigorous existence with ample establishments, well-furnished shops, and above all with a body of mechanics of training, skill and aptitude. The oil-wells of Pennsylvania and West Virginia are not naturally richer than those of the region between the Black and Caspian seas, or of various other portions of the world. Indications of petroleum are found in almost every country. It is not improbable that there now exist many other richer regions which are wholly unknown from the lack of the science, tools, and machinery wherewith to explore them and treat their products.

What makes the American oil-fields commercially and practically richer than those found elsewhere is the superiority of American arts and artisans, which provide cheaper and better methods of exploring for, pumping, storing, transporting, and refining oil, and extracting from it by chemical manipulations more valuable products.

The people of the agricultural regions, especially of the West, are urged to resist all tariff impositions upon the theory that the money price of their cereals, beef, and pork is fixed by the money price of the surplus sold abroad; that their own prosperity is absolutely independent of that of any other interest and of all other interests in this ocean.

BREVITIES.

The tax rate in Humboldt is \$2.00.
Mrs. J. N. Pine is going to Colorado to live.
Hon. C. C. Stevenson and wife are in town.
Gen. Davis came up from Oakland yesterday morning.
State Printer Harlow has his printing force at work on the statutes.
Justice Young yesterday sentenced C. M. Hudson to jail for 60 days.
Miss Gray Beachy is renewing former associations with Reno friends.
Senator Jones' speech will be found in full in this issue. Save it for reference.
Alvaro Evans, J. N. Evans, P. B. Comstock and R. P. M. Kelly have been summoned as U. S. jurors.
The 30th of May will hereafter be a legal holiday in Nevada, a law to that effect having passed the Legislature.
The Richmond Consolidated Mining Company of Nevada paid a quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, or \$135,000, at London on the 7th of February; making a total of \$3,900,500 to date.
"My Sweetheart."
Miss Minnie Palmer, in "My Sweetheart," made her first bow to a Reno audience last night, and had good cause to feel gratified at her cordial reception. The house was full, and by its continuous laughter, applause and general merriment the audience demonstrated its satisfaction and pleasure at the performance. The Enterprise critic is right in saying "the plot of the piece, though 'not as deep as a well or as wide as a church door,' is well constructed for its purposes and its popularity well deserved. Miss Palmer fits the character of the tiny sweetheart to perfection. She stamps it with her own peculiar individuality; she is spirited and artistic, and knows how to exert all her powers of fascination. She sings well, dances gracefully, and presents as pretty a rustic picture as can well be imagined. She is natural, and therefore her performance must at all times command the admiration of an audience, however fastidious. Mr. Graham's Tony was a very clever piece of acting, and his songs well rendered. Of the male performers of the company the palm belongs to Mr. T. J. Hawkins. His Joe Shotwell, a broken-down sport, is by all odds one of the cleverest pieces of character acting ever seen on the stage in this city, and should rank with the best in that line. He presents a character such as is met in every-day life in every city in the Union. He strains at no effects, and from the perfect naturalness of his portraiture of the broken-down gambler and cheek guerilla, it would lead the spectators to believe that at some time during his career he must have passed through the very experience he seeks to mimic on the stage. The rest of the characters were well performed, and added materially to the perfect contour of the play. The piece is replete with fun, comic situations, pretty songs and dances, and well worth seeing. It possesses sufficient variety in its construction to suit almost all tastes, not forgetting a dash of the sentimental, hence its popularity."
"Photos."
Next Monday evening, the 12th, the Harrisons—Alice and Louis—with their famous combinations of artists, will play at the Nevada Theater, presenting their original creation, "Photos." They have played this piece throughout the country for over 1,000 consecutive nights, and are said to be immense in it. We clip the following from the New York Tribune of a late date: The Harrisons have made a memorable impression at the Grand Opera House in their clever and amusing play of "Photos," and have kept the audience in an uninterrupted roar in their irresistible and constantly varying bagatelle. They undoubtedly have no equals in genuine stage entertainment, and consist of a talented combination that make this delightful resort ring again with their merry humors. Miss Harrison's imitation of Maggie Mitchell in "Fanchon," and of Almee in the drinking song of "La Perichole" are perfect, and fairly captured the audience. Louis Harrison is one of the best comedians on the stage. His imitations of celebrities are really marvelous. An overpowering funny play, and a coterie of artists unsurpassed in America.
Time for Removal
The Act for the removal of the county seat of Esmeralda county from Aurora to Hawthorne, fixes the time for removal of the county offices to Hawthorne on the first day of July, 1883.

To Indigents.
Hereafter all applications for aid must comply with the following provisions of the new Indigent law:
Section 1. No Board of County Commissioners shall have power, or privilege, or be permitted to give assistance, relief, support, or in any way contribute to the relief or support of any indigent person, except as hereinafter provided, namely: Applicants must file with the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners a sworn statement, setting forth the name and residence of the applicant, particularly, duration of residence of applicant in the city or town, character, location and value of all property owned by the applicant in this State or elsewhere, all sources of income, and the monthly or annual amount thereof; all money, stocks, bonds, securities or other property of any description on hand, in bank or in the possession of any party and belonging to such applicant, together with a statement of the alleged cause of poverty; which statement must be attested by two witnesses personally knowing the applicant, who shall certify that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, the statement of the applicant is correct and true, and that said applicant, without fault, is in need, and justly entitled to county support.
The Board of County Commissioners shall satisfy themselves of the truth or falsity of the statements before granting aid. If the statements are false, it is the duty of the Board to direct the District Attorney to prosecute the applicants making false statements, for perjury.
The Board of Commissioners shall require all able-bodied persons applying for aid, of lawful age, to perform labor for the county, as a condition precedent to granting aid.
The subscribing witnesses shall be jointly and severally liable to the county in a sum equal to the amount donated by the county to the applicant for whom they indorse, in case the statement of the applicant, in any material respect, or their own statement, shall be found to be untrue.
Any member of the Board of Commissioners voting to grant aid, except as herein provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not more than three hundred dollars, and imprisonment, if the fine is not paid, and shall be dismissed from office.
The foregoing is a synopsis of the law. The provisions are so strict that, unless followed to the letter, no aid can be granted.
Postal Money Order System Change.
The Senate passed the House bill modifying the postal money order system, so as to authorize Postmasters and money order offices, under the authority of the Postmaster-General, to issue postal notes in denominations of five dollars and under. This is an important bill and will greatly facilitate business in small sums through the mails. It authorizes the issue of money orders without the corresponding advice, of five dollars and less, to be on engraved paper and known as postal notes, payable to bearer. Such notes are to be invalid after three months, but the holder can after that time get par value by applying to the Postoffice Department at Washington. For issuing each postal note a fee of three cents will be charged. This bill also authorizes the issue of money orders in denominations of \$100 or less, but none for more than \$100 can be issued. The following fees are fixed for money orders: For orders not exceeding \$10, 8 cents; from \$10 to \$15, 10 cents; \$15 to \$30, 15 cents; \$30 to \$40, 20 cents; \$40 to \$50, 25 cents; \$50 to \$60, 30 cents; \$60 to \$70, 35 cents; \$70 to \$80, 40 cents; \$80 to \$100, 45 cents.
Ross, the Brave Express Messenger, Burned Out.
A fire which occurred in Ogden last Monday morning destroyed property to the amount of \$12,000, and originated in the butcher shop of Phil. Galt, extending to the stores of St. John & Leutz, and the residence of A. Y. Ross, the express messenger who stood off the Montello train robbers. Mr. Ross had just returned from San Francisco, and on returning to his home found it partially destroyed, and his family and household goods in the street. The fire, it is presumed, was the work of an incendiary.
Lord Byron, in reference to a beautiful lady, wrote to a friend: "Lady—has been dangerously ill, but now she is dangerously well again." American belles, when attacked by any of the ills that flesh is heir to, may be kept killing and avoid being killed, by taking Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which banishes feminine weaknesses, and restores the bloom of health. By all druggists.
Advice to Mothers.
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. feb. 21-sw-lyr

NEW TO-DAY.
NEVADA THEATER.
Monday Eve., March 12.
The Comedy Event of the Season.
THE HARRISONS!
ALICE AND LOUIS,
And Their Famous Coterie of Artists, including the Popular Comedian
JOHN GOURLAY
And the Charming Castalric
Miss Alice Hosmer
Representing their World-Renowned Original Creation,
"PHOTOS"
A CONTINUOUS LAUGH!
A Constant Fusillade of Mirth. Melody and Mimicry
Reserved Seats at the Postoffice.
50 CENTS A WEEK.
All classes of legitimate advertisement, not exceeding six lines inserted in this column for 50 Cents per week.
Cook Wanted.
A good female cook can secure a first-class situation in a small family by applying at the residence of R. W. Crutcher, corner of Fifth and Ralston streets. A middle-aged lady preferred. mrl-ly*
Groceries, Fruits, Etc.
Fresh and dried fruits of all kinds in season, fresh and salt water fish, vegetables of all kinds, as well as a choice assortment of groceries, can always be found at C. E. Stoddard's, Commercial Row. feb27
Land for Sale.
Seventy acres of fine land on the Truckee Meadows, near Glendale, fenced and well watered, are offered for sale for \$2,500. For particulars enquire of H. M. Frost or at this office. jf31tf
Something Fresh.
New white dates, tamarinds, figs, oranges and lemons, at Brookins'. feb20
Organ and Piano for Sale.
Nate Roff has an Eskey organ and a second-hand piano for sale cheap. jan30
Night Watchman.
George W. Merston, the regular and fully empowered Night Watchman of Reno, is prepared to watch business houses and private residences, etc., and walk parties in the morning. Best of patronage may be seen from the JOURNAL of Dec. 31, 1882. dec1tf
Baker's Upright Pianos.
I am the general agent for Nevada for the popular Baker upright piano—a piano that never gets out of repair or tune, having the Elliott patent tuning slide. Guaranteed for all time. Terms very reasonable. jf12tf C. J. BROOKINS.
RENO, SURPRISE VALLEY AND GOOSE LAKE
Four-Horse Stage, Carrying the U. S. Mail.
J. E. CALDERWOOD, Proprietor
No failure of connection. Connects at Lakeview, Oregon, with stages for Chewaucan, Silver Lake, Summer Lake, Addicks Lake, Fernside, and the Dalles, also with stages for Drew's Valley, Linkville, Sprague River and Ashland. Close connection at Cedarville with stages for Alturas.
Leaves Reno daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 o'clock A. M. arriving at Lakeview at 9 P. M. the following day, and returning on similar time.
DISTANCE 320 MILES. FARE \$23. ad12tf T. K. HYMERS, Agent.
PALACE RESTAURANT, IN THE PALACE HOTEL
Corner Commercial Row, Opposite R. B. Depot, Reno, Nev.
LEADING RESTAURANT IN THE CITY.
Everything in the shape of FISH, FLESH AND FOWL KEPT ON HAND—And Cooked to Order.
Thanking the people of Reno for their patronage in years past, I am again in the field and solicit a share of the public patronage.
RENO'S LEADING HOUSE.
PALACE HOTEL.
Cor. Commercial Row and Centre Street, (Across from R. B. Depot.)
EVERYTHING NEAT, NEW AND CLEAN ROOMS LARGE
—AND—
SPLENDIDLY VENTILATED
Hotel is conducted on European Plan, and is
OPEN BOTH DAY AND NIGHT.
No extortionate charges, and every accommodation given the traveling public.
mar7 PERKINS & WHITE, Prop's.

MISCELLANEOUS.
J. K. EVERETT,
CORNER SECOND AND SIERRA STREETS,
RENO, NEVADA.
—Wholesale and Retail Dealer in—
GROCERIES,
Provisions, Hardware,
Queensware, Paints, Oils,
Brushes, Wines, Liquors,
Cigars, Snuff and Tobacco,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Mechanics' Tools,
Farming Implements
Bowls, Wool Sacks, Floor Twine, Sheep
Agent for the Champion Iron Fence Company
Kenton, Ohio. my27tf
SACRAMENTO AND BOCA BEER DEPOT
In the Steele and Becker building,
COMMERCIAL ROW, RENO, NEVADA
Beer Sold by the Case, Kegs, Bottle or Glass.
Sandwiches Prepared with Cheese, Limberger, Caviar Sardines, etc.
I also have several FINE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET by the day, week or month. Free Lunch daily. Beer delivered free of charge. J. J. BECKER, Proprietor
SAMPLE ROOMS.
"NARROW GAUGE"
Virginia St., Reno.
FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
Come and See Me.
MORRIS ASH.
NEVADA MARKET.
(Two doors south of Lindley's store, Virginia street, Reno, Nevada.)
J. D. POLLARD - Proprietor.
The Nevada Market will be supplied at all times with the very finest, freshest, juiciest and best
MEATS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
The best in the land, and cheaper than the cheapest. Give us a trial! aug17
RENO GLOVE FACTORY,
OPPOSITE ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,
South Virginia Street,
Gloves Made to Order.
Full Gauge (lined) \$1.50
Butter Top " " 25
A complete assortment of gloves constantly on hand. Liberal discount to the trade. dec14tf
T. K. HYMERS,
(Successor to Hymers & Comstock), proprietor of the
TRUCKEE LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE
Cor. Sierra and Second Sts., Reno, Nev.
Horses, Buggies and Saddle Horses
—TO LET—
And Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Terms to suit the times.
We have also attached a large Hay Yard, with good Stables. Also, Corals for Loose Stock, well watered. URGENT TO LET.
ATTENTION WOOL GROWERS AND STOCKMEN.
BERRY & BOYD have just received a large lot of the celebrated Gold Leaf Sheep Wash. Superior to everything. Call immediately for circulars and price list. mar7-60d
JOHN BOWMAN,
(Successor to W. H. Dickens),
DEALER IN CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, Tinware, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Canned Goods, Ham, Bacon, Flour, and in fact everything usually kept in a first-class Grocer's Store.
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Received Daily. feb
Country produce of all kinds received in exchange for goods. The highest price paid for good butter and ranch eggs. Goods delivered to any part of town free of charge.
Don't forget to call at my place on Commercial Row, three doors east of Osburn & Shoemaker's drug store, before making your purchases. n16-

F. LEVY & BRO.
27 AND 29 VIRGINIA ST., RENO,
Inside the public to attend their general
Clearance Sale!!
They have marked down their goods
REGARDLESS OF COST.
IN ORDER TO ENABLE THEM TO condense their two places of business into one store. DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, CLOAKS, AND HOSIERY will be offered to the trade at such low prices that it will convince all that they mean business.
SALE TO BEGIN AT ONCE!
All Goods Sold Strictly for Cash.
BERRY & BOYD.
D. B. BOYD. H. J. BERRY.
BERRY & BOYD,
Successors to Manning & Berry.
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, STOVES, AND TINWARE.
Iron, Steel and Cumberland Coal.
LIME, HAIR, PLASTER AND CEMENT, WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS, RAKES, AND ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
AGENTS FOR THE CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS.
—ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF—
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRONWARE, IRON PIPE, ROOFING And Plumbing. All Work Guaranteed.
Special Inducements to Cash Buyers.
RENO FOUNDRY,
AND MACHINE SHOP,
Reno, Nevada.
Is now fully established and is prepared to do a general foundry business, including every description of
Castings in Iron and Brass.
Forging & Machine Work.
At lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere.
SUPERIOR MILL CASTINGS GUARANTEED.
Orders respectfully solicited.
Mechanical Engineering.
Drawings and estimates furnished when required.
ANDREW FRASER, Proprietor.
J. F. CONDON J. A. MCINTOSH.
RENO LUMBER CO.,
CONDON & MCINTOSH,
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL
Mining Timbers, Fencing, Etc.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Turnings, Red wood and Pine Shingles, Railroad Ties and Sundry lumber constantly on hand.
Prices as Low as the Lowest.
Satisfaction guaranteed in every particular. Office on Plaza St., below Lake, Reno. jf31tf
WASIO MILL & LUMBER CO.
(Successors to C. A. Bragg & Co.)
HAVING CONSOLIDATED THE LUMBER business of C. A. Bragg & Co., with that of the Reno Planing Mill of Chas. Condit, and having made the necessary improvements and added the requisite machinery, we will do a general Planing Mill, Wood and Lumber business. Will manufacture and keep in stock Common and Dressed Lumber, Doors, Sash Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Lath, Cedar Posts, Wood and Sheds. Will also keep in stock Redwood Rustic, Ceiling and Surfaced Oregon Pine Flooring, Redwood and Pine Shingles, Shakes, and Building Material. Will make to order Packing and Fruit Boxes, scroll-sawing and turning; sugar and yellow pine from the northern valleys a specialty. Mill and Yard and Jerry Scholling's store connected by telephone; leave orders at either place. Main office, corner of Third and Ralston streets. W. H. HENRY, Manager. ny23tf
PACIFIC BREWERY.
GEORGE BECKER, Proprietor.
Established to supply Nevada and Northern California. I can save money for consumers, and will compare my brew with the best samples of imported draft beer.
With the best of water from the Truckee River to be had in Nevada or California, and best hops from Eastern and Western Markets, I can make the
Best Beer Offered in this Section.
I guarantee satisfaction to all patrons. Try it at the
GRANITE SALOON, COMMERCIAL ROW
my16 Near Sierra St., Reno, Nev.

GRAND FALL AND WINTER
OPENING AT NATHAN'S
AT NATHAN'S! AT NATHAN'S!
West side of Virginia St., Reno.
— My Stock of —
READY-MADE CLOTHING
UNDERWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS,
HATS, CAPS,
SHIRTS, HOSIERY,
TIES, ETC., ETC.
— IS THE —
LARGEST AND CHEAPEST
In the City.
M. NATHAN.
ap8-1f
A. LINDLEY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS
Hardware,
Tinware, Crockery,
Agricultural Implements,
WINES and LIQUORS
OF ALL KINDS. feb31tf
JAMISON & SON,
DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY PAPER
MAGAZINES
TOBACCO, YANKEE NOTIONS, &
Commercial Row, Reno, Nev.
ap7-4
LAKE HOUSE
On Virginia St., south side of the River,
RENO, NEVADA.
H. J. W. KNOX, PROPRIETOR.
The Lake House is one of the oldest, best and most favorably known houses in Nevada. Thoroughly refitted with all modern accommodations. Bar and Billiard Room attached. A free bus is run to and from all trains. may17tf

POWDER, ETC.

TIME TABLE

V. & T. R. R.

TIME TABLE

TAKING EFFECT

SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1881.

Trains From Virginia to Carson and Reno.

STATIONS.	San Francisco Express.	Local Passenger	Local Passenger
Virginia.....	Departs—5:30 P. M.	Departs—8:00 A. M.	Departs—9:00 P. M.
Gold Hill.....	Arrives—5:40 P. M.	Arrives—8:10 A. M.	Arrives—1:12 P. M.
Mound House.....	Departs—5:48 P. M.	Arrives—8:15 P. M.	Arrives—1:15 P. M.
Carson.....	Departs—6:25 P. M.	Arrives—8:50 A. M.	Arrives—1:35 P. M.
Reno.....	Arrives—7:00 P. M.	Arrives—9:35 A. M.	Arrives—1:40 P. M.
Virginia.....	Departs—7:15 P. M.	Departs—10:00 A. M.	Departs—4:15 P. M.
Carson.....	Arrives—8:30 P. M.	Arrives—12:30 P. M.	Arrives—6:40 P. M.

Trains From Reno to Carson and Virginia.

STATIONS.	San Francisco Express.	Local Passenger	Local Passenger
Reno.....	7:10 A. M.	8:25 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Carson.....	Arrives—8:25 A. M.	Arrives—10:55 A. M.	Arrives—4:00 P. M.
Mound House.....	Departs—8:35 A. M.	Departs—11:20 A. M.	Departs—5:15 P. M.
Gold Hill.....	Arrives—9:10 A. M.	Arrives—12:05 P. M.	Arrives—6:05 P. M.
Virginia.....	Departs—9:20 A. M.	Departs—12:15 P. M.	Departs—6:15 P. M.
Carson.....	Arrives—9:55 A. M.	Arrives—12:52 P. M.	Arrives—7:03 P. M.
Virginia.....	Arrives—10:05 A. M.	Arrives—1:05 P. M.	Arrives—7:15 P. M.

Express train from Reno and Local Passenger train leaving Virginia at 8 o'clock A. M. connect at Mound House with trains of Carson and Colorado Railroad, arriving at Hawthorne at 3:15 P. M. of same day, connecting with the United States Stage Company's line of Concord coaches, arriving at Aurora and Bodie same evening, arriving at Luning at 6:01 P. M., connecting with stages for Grantsville, Belmont, Tybo, etc., and arriving at Soda Springs at 8:37 P. M., connecting with stage for Belleville, Candelaria, Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, Benton, Bishop Creek and Independence.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

TIME TABLE

TAKING EFFECT

SUNDAY, JAN. 1, 1882.

Bodie and Candelaria Express.

STATIONS.	Bodie and Candelaria.	San Francisco and Virginia.
Mound House.....	9:30 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
Dayton.....	10:00 "	5:25 "
Oilton.....	10:45 "	4:45 "
Fort Churchill.....	11:30 "	4:12 "
Washout.....	11:25 "	4:05 "
Waubesa.....	12:00 P. M.	3:25 "
Cleaver.....	12:15 P. M.	3:10 "
Mason.....	12:40 "	3:00 "
Rio Vista.....	1:10 "	2:25 "
Reservation.....	1:25 "	2:10 "
Schurz.....	1:47 "	1:47 "
Gillis.....	2:30 "	1:00 "
Hawthorne.....	4:10 "	11:45 A. M.
Stansfield.....	4:43 "	10:05 "
Rinkhead.....	4:53 "	9:35 "
Luning.....	5:53 "	9:15 "
New Boston.....	6:56 "	8:55 "
Soda Springs.....	6:15 "	10:09 "
Rhodes.....	6:30 "	8:15 "
Belleville.....	7:20 "	7:45 "

The above trains are run daily and make close connection at Mound House with trains of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad for Virginia City and Reno, and with the Central Pacific Railroad at Reno, via the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, for all points East and West.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Sup't.R. J. LAWS,
Assistant Sup't.D. A. BENDER,
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

CLUBBING ARRANGEMENT

—WITH—

The Cincinnati Weekly Commercial!

Free Prize Books for all Subscribers.

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO CLUB THE WEEKLY JOURNAL WITH THE CINCINNATI WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, we announce that we will furnish the WEEKLY JOURNAL and the Cincinnati Weekly Commercial, a large 8-page, 56-column Family Newspaper, printed from large, clear new type, and furnishes more reading matter for the money than any other newspaper in the country, the issue of each week containing over twenty-two square feet of printed matter, and is not surpassed for news, business reports, literary and select reading, one year for \$2.50, will give as a free prize to each yearly subscriber under this clubbing arrangement any one book he may bring a - abridged, beautifully printed on good paper, in paper covers:

Tennyson's Poems.
The Arabian Nights.
The Narrative of the Jeannette Arctic Expedition. By Lient, Danenhov.
The Mill on the Floss. By George Eliot.
Wood's Natural History for Boys. 300 Illustrations.
East Lynne. By Mrs. Henry Wood.
Vennor's Almanac for 1883.
A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases. By Dr. B. J. Kendall.
The Woman in White. By Wilkie Collins.
History of the Kingdom of Ireland.
Waverley. By Sir Walter Scott.
A Brave Lady. By Miss Mulock.
The Bible Dictionary.
Lady Audley's Secret. By Miss Braddon.

It will be noticed that our selection of prizes covers an extensive and a variety of the brightest and best books.

Free specimen copies of the Cincinnati Weekly Commercial may be obtained by addressing M. HALSTEAD & CO., Proprietors Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio, and free specimen copies of the JOURNAL can be obtained by addressing

C. C. POWNING,
Proprietor Journal, Reno N. V.Send postal-card asking
for specimen copies.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S
ACADEMY,

—CONDUCTED BY—

SISTERS OF ST. DOMINIC,
RENO, NEVADA.

The course of study embraces the various branches of a solid and useful education. The Scholastic Year is divided into two sessions of five months each, beginning respectively on the first Monday in February, and closing the last of June. Pupils are requested to enter at the opening of the session; but, they will be received at any time during the year, their sessions dating from the time of entrance. Public examinations are held annually. Private Literary and Musical Rehearsals every month.

TERMS, INVARIABLY HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE

Board and Tuition in English Branches, Washing and Ironing,
Plain and Fancy Needlework, Bed and Bedding, per Term,
including Tuition on Piano..... \$150
Vocal Music in Class..... 10
Vocal Music, Private Lessons..... 20
Drawing..... 20
Painting..... 30
French and German, each..... 15

No advance will be made by the Institution for Books, Stationery, Materials for Drawing, Fancy work or other incidental expenses of the pupils, unless funds for the purpose are deposited with the Treasurer. This regulation is considered indispensable, and will be in all cases most strictly observed.

Each pupil must be provided with a Toilet Box and all necessary articles for the toilet.

No particular uniform is required, but each pupil must bring four changes of underwear, dark skirt for every day use, and one pair of blankets.

No deduction will be made for the withdrawal of pupils before the expiration of the term unless in case of sickness.

All letters sent or received are subject to the inspection of the Sister Superior. All Trunks, Boxes or Parcels must be prepaid.

For further particulars address,

SISTER SUPERIOR.

THE FAMOUS, UNRIVALLED,

KNABE PIANO.

—THE—

HARDMAN PIANO,

A strictly first-class instrument at a moderate price; also

THE POPULAR PEASE PIANO.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,

721 Market St., San Francisco.

Sole Agents for Pacific Coast. Jan 18-2m

CHAS. ZEIGLER, JR.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BUTCHER,

VIRGINIA STREET, RENO, NEVADA.

—The Finest—

Beef, Mutton and Pork,

In the Market. Retail and Wholesale.

Finest Sausages Manufactured in the State.

This is the Market for Epicures. mar 7

ARCADE HOTEL.

COMMERCIAL ROW... RENO, NEV

C. Lemery, Proprietor.

Open Day and Night,

Everything New and Neat,

Rooms in Suite or Single.

RESTAURANT ATTACHED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

The Finest Saloon and Billiard Room in the State. The Proprietor will endeavor to make it pleasant for all who favor him with their patronage. dec 29

ANNUAL MEETING.

STOCKHOLDERS OF CENTRAL DRAIN Ditch Company will hold their annual meeting for election of officers, etc., at North Truckee School House, on Monday, February 6th, 1882, at 4 P. M. sharp. R. F. HOY, Secretary. Jan 31

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Reno Nevada.

Jan 24-2m

THE CALIFORNIA

POWDER WORKS

SAN FRANCISCO

We have constantly on hand

MOUNTING

MOUNTING

MOUNTING

POWDER

If superior quality, fresh from the mill. It is constantly received and transported into the interior, is delivered to the consumer within a few days of the time of its manufacture, and is in every way superior to any other powder.

We have been awarded successively

1 FREE GOLD MEDALS

the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE and the STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY for the superiority of our products over all others.

We call attention to our

HERCULES POWDER.

It combines all the force of other strong explosives now in use, and the lifting force of the best blasting powder, thus making it vastly superior to any other compound now in use.

For a full description of this powder can be obtained on application to any of our Agents.

JAMES P. LOHMEYER, Secretary
Jan 17-18

BAKER & HAMILTON,

SACRAMENTO & SAN FRANCISCO
Manufacturers:BENICIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS
BENICIA, CAL.

Gang Plows,
Chilled Iron Plows,
Steel Plows,
Cast Iron Plows,
Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Drills,
CIDER MILLS,
FAN MILLS,
FEED MILLS.

Also Importers and Wholesale dealers in

HARDWARE.

Axes, Nails, Powder.

Shovels, Repe, Cutlery.

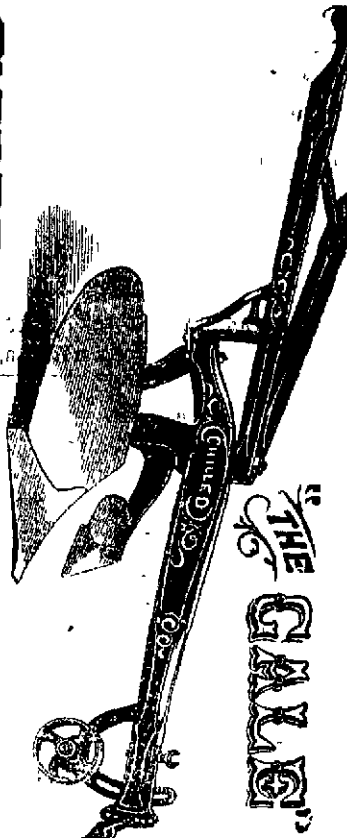
Barbed Fence Wire.

Plain Iron Wire, Shot.

Cartridges, Forks.

Hammers, Ropes, Etc., &c.

CHILLED PLOW



Senator Jones' Speech.

[Continued from First Page.]

try; and that they should insist on buying where and of whom they can buy cheapest for the time being, and with entire indifference as to whether the cheapest markets are found at home or abroad. Appeals of this kind have so far been made in vain. The people of the granary States of the West know that the acres which they till have been substantially a free gift from the nation, which has scarcely received the expense of surveying the public domain, under the policy of school land, graduation, homestead, soldiers' bounty-land, swamp-land, timber-cultivation, desert-land, and railroad land-grant laws, which has prevailed during the last half century. They know that they are to-day producing the beef which they bring to market in part by the free use of cattle ranges of which the title remains in the Government.

It is a monstrous suggestion, and by nobody is it rejected with a more patriotic disdain than by the Western agriculturists themselves, that they owe no duty to a country which has not only given them an empire of unbounded fertility and extent, but has aided in the construction of railroads to and through it by munificent grants of credit as well as of lands, and has always employed, and does now employ, more than half its army and at an enormous cost in protecting the pioneers against the aboriginal savage. Nor are they for a moment deceived by that oft-repeated platitude that British markets fix the prices of their grain or of any other thing they produce. They know that neither the markets in England nor anywhere else ever did or ever can fix the price of anything; that the office of markets is not to fix prices but merely to ascertain and register them, just as it is the office of the thermometer to indicate temperatures and not to create them; that the prices of everything are fixed by the play against each other of forces of demand and supply, not in any one market, but in all markets which are commercially connected; and no more in one market than another, except as one market is larger than another. They know, of course, that the British demand for grain, beef, and pork is a very large one, and has a corresponding weight in determining their prices; but they know also that large as it is, it is much smaller than the demand of the far more numerous population of the United States. They know that any given surplus of either our grain or beef or pork must necessarily be exported and take its fate in foreign markets, to be determined by the total demand of all those markets acting upon their total supply. But they know also that what the amount of any surplus exported by us shall be, or whether there shall be any surplus at all, does not depend upon the policy of other nations, but solely upon our own. They know that if we choose by abandoning our protective policy to force our whole population into farming our exportable surplus of grain and beef and pork would be enormous and that the prices for them will be correspondingly reduced below present rates; and that on the other hand, to whatever extent our people are diverted into manufacturing and mining so as to create a body of home consumers of farm products, the surplus will be diminished in quantity and raised in money value.

We are often told that there should be no other protection except what is incidental to duties imposed for revenue. That as a matter of fact revenue duties upon articles which this country is capable of producing necessarily involves some degree of protection is undoubtedly true, but that duties should be imposed for no other direct purpose than revenue is entirely unsound. The tariff bill passed by the First Congress under the present Constitution of the United States expressly declared that protection to manufactures was one of its purposes. That protection, not as an incidental result of revenue duties but as a direct and primary object, is within the powers and obligations of this Government is settled by now nearly a century of uninterrupted practical construction and administration.

In fixing the scale of tariff duties there is an incongruity between the two objects. The degree of protection is measured by the degree of the exclusion of the foreign article, while revenue increases as importations increase, and in the proportion in which a duty proves to be more protective it yields less revenue. It is a haphazard and wholly unscientific proceeding to leave protection to follow as a mere incident of duties levied for another and quite distinct purpose.

Protection as an incident of a duty imposed primarily for revenue is precisely the same thing in principle, although less in the degree of its effects, as protection by means of a tariff framed for the express purpose of protection. If protection is injurious, it is of no consequence how it is given, whether indirectly and as an incident of something else, or directly and as an avowed object. The free-traders, who constantly insist that protection imposes taxes which do not go into the public Treasury, but inure to the benefit of manufacturers by raising the prices of the protected articles, stultify themselves when they favor revenue duties with what they call incidental protection, but with what they ought, if protection does not protect, to denounce as a tariff for revenue with incidental injury, incidental ruin, incidental robbery of the many for the benefit of the few.

I may here remark that there can be no doubt that many Senators sincerely entertain the belief that manufacturers, operatives, and all classes of the community would be more prosperous under a free-trade than under the protective policy, that protection is destructive of the objects sought, and that it injures the protected classes themselves. The willingness, nay even the alacrity, with which a majority of the Senators holding these views have accepted and in many cases even demanded for the industries of their own States their full share and even more than

their share of the injury which lurks under protection, evinces a self-sacrificing, fraternal, generous spirit which is as gratifying as it is commendable.

There never was in American politics a more blind, halting, and illogical platform than that of a tariff for revenue with incidental protection. It was devised to please both sides of the tariff controversy. To the protectionists this platform suggests that with our war debt, pension lists, and large expenditures generally, a revenue tariff will give them for an indefinitely long period as high duties as they need to desire. To the free-traders the same platform holds out the idea that duties shall be levied only for revenue, and that if protection results from them it is something which cannot be escaped and for which nobody is responsible. The fallacy of the last suggestion consists in this, that while protection is really an unavoidable incident of duties imposed upon articles produced in this country, it is not an incident of duties imposed upon articles not produced here.

It is quite possible to look one way and row another, but it is not possible to look two opposite ways at one and the same time. No man can intelligently and sincerely say that he is in favor of imposing duties first of all for revenue, when he votes for a duty upon articles produced in this country, and therefore necessarily giving incidental protection upon such articles, until he has first imposed or endeavored to impose a duty upon every article not produced here, and in respect to which there could be no incidental protection so that every dollar of the tax would go into the public Treasury. And yet, during the six weary weeks that this bill has occupied the whole time of Congress, not a single one of the free-traders who insist that it is only for revenue that duties can be imposed, has suggested the taxation of tea, coffee, and numerous other articles on the free list which would yield abundant revenue, while they would involve none of that protection which those free-traders so violently denounce when it is primarily sought after, but so greatly admire as an incident. By no possibility can they escape the charge, that while affecting to look to revenue as the only justifiable and constitutional object of a tariff, they make no effort to collect it by taxes of which the whole proceeds would go into the Treasury, and that while affecting to denounce protection in the abstract they go for it in every possible way as the foreseen incident of other taxes which command their ready support.

Among the reasons for imposing taxes for revenue upon articles not produced here is the very important one that such revenue is tolerably steady and reliable in amount, which is a very essential point as affecting the stability of the public finances. The fluctuations in the revenue under these conditions will not exceed the fluctuations in the amount of the consumption of the articles which will show a substantially steady increase from year to year. Duties on tea and coffee, for example, would vary in their yield only as the consumption of those articles varied. But in respect to taxes upon articles produced here, their yield varies as their home production varies, and they will cease to yield anything whenever the home production becomes equal to the consumption. Taxes upon such articles should be imposed for protection, and if revenue results from them it is something which is incidental and rather to be deprecated than desired. Taxes designed for revenue should be imposed upon articles not produced at home, and for the purpose of avoiding incidental protection, which reduces revenue.

In consequence of the diversity between nations as respects climates, natural resources, density of population, methods of governmental administration, and established social and personal ideas, habits and customs, there are differences and often very great and marked differences in the scale of comfort in which their people are accustomed to live, and below which they can not fall without suffering and a sense of degradation. The competitions of international free trade, which must constantly tend to equalize the wages of labor in all countries, are therefore essentially unfair, and must be intolerable to the people of countries in which workmen have been habituated to a decent scale of living for themselves and their families. They cannot endure conditions with which these are content who have never known anything better.

There is no real equality in free trade between men on one side who have been bred to being the taskmasters of their women and who are unable to conceive of such a thing as expenditure for the education of their children, and men on the other side who are educated in their labor by nothing so much as the motive of supporting their children and qualifying them for the duties and opportunities of life. Free trade between nations is in its nature and effects wholly unlike free trade between citizens of the same country among whom there is a substantial homogeneity of habits and ideas and where the scale of comfort is nearly the same in all parts of it.

The same general course of reasoning which governs us in determining what laborers we will admit to this country, and what laborers we will exclude from it, is applicable to and ought to govern the question of admitting the products of foreign labor. We admit European laborers because we know that they are of the same race as ourselves and have the same aspirations, and that with the wages obtainable in this country they will soon advance their standard of living to our own. We exclude the Chinese, as we ought to exclude them, because we know that from the immobility and tenacity of their national habits they will very slowly, if at all, rise above the standard of living which is wrought into their very natures by centuries of servile poverty, and that their presence and competition here will degrade the standard to which our laborers are accustomed.

We are not insensible to the fact that there are differences between different classes of European extraction in respect both to their living at home and to the degree of rapidity or slowness with which they adjust to our own standard after they arrive here. Complaint is made in New England of the Canadian French and in New York of

the immigrants from certain parts of Italy, that they remain here in a state of isolation from the community around them and with very little change in their standards of living from what they were at home. Doubtless differences of religion and language have something to do with the evils complained of in these cases, and with retarding their absorption into our body politic by intermarriage and otherwise.

The possible number of such immigrants is, however, very small, whereas the number of Chinese, if we permit them to come, is enormous and incalculable. Nevertheless, the fact that New England and New York are so sensitive in respect to the Canadian French, and Italian immigration strikingly illustrates the clearness with which it is seen and felt that American labor ought not to be subjected here and on our soil to any competition which will diminish its earnings and degrade its scale of comfortable living. But it is surely too plain to require argument that the free admission of the products of the degraded labor of foreign countries is as fatal to American labor as the admission of such foreign laborers as are not likely to adopt readily the customs, manners, and habits of life of our own laborers. Indeed, it is far more disastrous, because the Chinese and all foreigners will work for less in their native homes than after they have immigrated into this country, so that the competition of their imported products is more severe than that of their labor on our own soil.

It has been complained of in times past in respect to certain manufacturers, notably of the textile fabrics and of iron, that they were so confined to narrow localities as to amount to geographical monopolies.

New England has been the favorite target for attacks of this kind in reference to textile fabrics, boots and shoes, and various minor industries, but in none of these cases was there really one single feature of natural and permanent monopoly. It was to be expected that the people of a region in which the soil was poor and the natural resources small, while the population was comparatively dense, would be the first to turn their attention to manufactures, from the necessity of looking to new pursuits for subsistence and wealth. But not only the manufacturers but the manufacturers of New England began a long time ago to spread over the West, and have now begun to spread southward. It is profit that these manufacturers are after, and they will go where the greatest profit is to be found; that is so say, nearest to the raw materials and to the most numerous consumers, and where food which is a very important element in the cost of labor, is the cheapest. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are bristling with varied manufactures.

The population of Chicago is increasing to-day more from the expansion of its internal industries than from the growth of its commerce in raw material, great as that undoubtedly is. Saint Paul and Minneapolis in the far Northwest are the hubs of industrial activity. So is Denver, at the western extremity of the great plains; San Francisco, on the Pacific coast; Richmond, Louisville, Atlanta, Chattanooga, and numerous other cities in the South. It is impossible that there should be sectional or other monopolies in any industries in such a country as this, whose vast population is homogeneous and speculative, with no deep-rooted attachments to any particular spot, ready at all times to change their residence with the hope of bettering their condition, and where the communications are rapid and easy, and where capital is enterprising to an extraordinary degree.

Down to quite recent times the iron industry was denounced as a monopoly of the single State of Pennsylvania. To-day this industry is prosecuted on a great scale in many States, some of them in the far West and some of them in the South.

Chicago is to-day the leading point for the manufacture of iron and steel rails; a Southern State, Alabama, is generally supposed to possess the greatest combination of natural advantages for the production of iron; and even the youngest of the States, Colorado, has extensive steel-rail mills supplied from its own ores.

With a steady adherence to the policy of protection this diffusion of the arts and the industries will go on until every part of the country is overspread by them. I rejoice to believe so, because it is among aggregations of men and in centers of population that the comforts and enjoyments of life are obtained with the greatest economy, and indeed there are many of them not otherwise obtainable at all. Macadamized roads, paved and lighted streets, sidewalks and horse-cars, are not possible in a pastoral country, and it is only by the multiplication of cities and villages that libraries and exhibitions of art and taste can be made readily accessible to all. It is by a diversification of industries, which, under the protection system, are certain to spread in the near future over all parts of the country, that the humanizing influences of civilization will reach everywhere.

This country should produce everything for which it has natural adaptation, so that the great bulk of our exchanges may be made at home on the basis of a genuine and rational free trade, where competition will be only between those who are on a common plane as to their standard of living and to whom equality of profits will be assured by the right and power of a free transfer of labor and capital from the least profitable to the more profitable pursuits. It is in that way that the industrial independence of the country will be established and fortified, and that there will be a just and safe distribution of the population among the different branches of production.

The policy of exchanging raw products for foreign manufactures is wasteful and extravagant in every way and in some ways not generally applied. The raw products exported must necessarily be such staples as will bear repeated handlings and will not be injured by being kept for some considerable time, like cotton, tobacco, and wheat. The finer and more perishable fruits of the orchard, of the vine, and of horticulture can not be transported across oceans. The effect of a policy, which discourages the building up of numerous towns, villages, and manufacturing centers, which serve as markets for the sale and consumption of the delicate products of

fruit-raisers and gardeners, must be to confine agriculture to a few great staples, with all the necessarily accompanying conditions of sparseness of population and rudeness of labor. We know, as a fact of observation, that those engaged in the production of great staples very rarely produce the finer fruits even for their own use, the stimulus of convenient markets being wanting. Among the bad consequences of such a policy are the general lowering of the standard of the comfort in which the people of a country live, and the loss to the population of the valuable element of thrift and intelligent gardeners and fruit-raisers. It is true that there will still be left some few and scattered consumers and purchasers of the finer fruits of the land, but the small quantities produced to supply them will always be greatly enhanced in price and deteriorated in quality by a long carriage from the producer to the consumer. Very many of the more delicate products can not be transported long distances at all, and so much of even the more hardy varieties is spoiled by transportation as to raise the cost of the remainder so high as to be beyond the reach of the artisans and laborers of a country, thus inflicting a double loss, the loss of a reliable market to the producer and the loss of a cheap market to the consumer.

The maximum wealth of a country, either in the aggregate or per capita, can not be obtained without a certain aggregation of population. This is shown by any comparison which can be made between regions which are exclusively agricultural and other regions in which varied industries are carried on. Lands, including under that term all their appurtenances, such as mines, timber and water-power, have no value except what is prospective without population, and their value increases very nearly in proportion to the increase of the density of population. Even in such countries as the United States and Great Britain, where the accumulations of personal property are considerable, a very large proportion of their present wealth is in lands, and of the value of their real estate it is only the smaller part which arises from the structures upon it, while the larger part consists of the lands themselves and is due to the density of the population occupying them.

This value of lands, due to density of population, is in no sense artificial and unreal, as it is sometimes said to be. As people become numerous lands sell for more because they yield more income, and because occupiers can afford to pay more for their use. The aggregate appreciation of the lands of the Northeast, in cities, towns and villages, in suburban districts, and in their timber, minerals and other appurtenances, has been enormous. At the South it has been comparatively trifling, and it is from that difference between the two classes of States that a large part of the present disparity of their wealth has actually arisen.

The population of this country can be made greater and richer by the protective system and the resulting diversification of industries. In the different situation of Great Britain forty years ago, when its corn laws were repealed, it was only by the contrary policy of free trade that its population could be increased. But in the British case, while the free-trade policy has been followed by a large increase of the population and of the rental and value of lands, a great risk has been taken in swelling the numbers of the people beyond any possible home supply of food, from which a great catastrophe may some day result. In our case, the protective policy involves no such hazard, because its tendency will be to bring about a just proportion between the home producers and consumers of both food and manufactured goods. Under the protective policy there cannot be in the distant future a tendency to an excess in its aggregate population, but that will be restrained by economic laws which will keep the numbers of an enlightened people within the limits of their natural and acquired resources.

The advantages of exchanging raw materials and food for foreign manufactures are illusive and temporary. The advantages of bringing together those who manufacture and those who produce food and raw materials are real and permanent. A just proportion will be established between the numbers engaged in the several branches of agriculture and the numbers engaged in the several branches of manufactures, if the interchanges are made at home, so as not to be affected by the violent changes which are constantly occurring in foreign markets.

How large an amount of wheat Europe may be obliged to import from America in any given year depends upon European harvests, which are as fluctuating as the seasons, but how much wheat will be consumed by the manufacturing industries in America itself depends upon the numbers engaged in it, which are either constant or increasing. If raw materials, food and manufactures are exchanged at home, where can the loss be? Certainly not in any unfair advantage gained by labor and capital engaged in any one pursuit over any other, because capital and labor can move freely from each pursuit into any other. Where is the gain? Clearly in the general advantage of having raw materials worked up and food consumed at or near the points of production, and in not having the prices of manufactured goods swollen by the charges of long carriage and by the exorbitant profit always gained out of them when they pass through many hands.

I am opposed to a free trade which subjects the people of this country to the very competition to avoid which either they themselves or their ancestors underwent the hazards and hardships of migrating hither.

I am opposed to a free trade which gives to foreigners all the advantages of this country without subjecting them to any of its responsibilities.

I am opposed to a free trade which reduces the wages of the American laborer to the level of the poorest country in the world, whereas he is entitled to such wages as would result from the natural resources and wealth of his own country.

I am in favor of free trade among our own citizens, where the only competition is between persons whose standard of comfort is the same.

I am in favor of protection because it diversifies industries, brings producers and consumers nearer together, and establishes a just distribution of the population among different pursuits, and enables us to escape the transportation charges and other wastes of foreign trade, except as to the very few articles to the production of which this country is not adapted but which we have acquired the habit of using.

I am in favor of protection because it tends to the elevation of the people, the improvement of machinery, and the ultimate cheapening of products, whereas free trade tends to cheapen the wages rather than the products of labor. Protection cheapens products, while free trade cheapens producers.

I am in favor of the high protective duties which have existed since the beginning of the civil war, because they have stood the best test, that of experience. At no time in our history has the country been so prosperous as it is to-day, and its labor and capital have as a whole never been before so actively and profitably employed. This is proved by the unprecedented immigration of laborers from Europe, and by the extraordinarily rapid accumulation of wealth in all sections.

I am in favor of the protective policy because it sustains the country with all the pillars, buttresses, and girders of civilization, promotes the arts and sciences, and tends to build up such numerous cities, towns and centers of population as will bring schools, colleges, libraries, exhibitions of art, and all the social enjoyments within the easy reach of the people in all localities.

I am in favor of the protective policy, because, instead of leaving the several sections of the country to be each devoted to the production of some single raw material or class of raw materials, and to rely for the greater part of what they consume upon exchanges with foreign nations, it will finally carry nearly all the industries into every section, so that the bulk of the exchanges of each may be made within itself, and therefore to the best advantage, and by transactions between producers and consumers with the smallest possible number of intermediaries.

I am in favor of the protective system, because it is specially recommended to this country by the greatness of its area, which is equal to that of all Europe, and includes all the habitable latitudes except the intertropical, and every conceivable resource of mines, forests, fisheries, and soils, thus exempting us from any real necessity of encountering the risks, entanglements, fluctuations, and unavoidable costs of foreign trade.

In the discussions upon this bill it has been assumed in many quarters that it is a sufficient reason for lowering or repealing the duty upon any article that it is an article of universal consumption, and that consequently the public interest demands that it should be cheapened in its money price. To deal with a protective system in that way is to destroy it in detail, because in respect to every given article the consumers are always more numerous than the producers, and a majority will be sure to be against a tariff, item by item, until the whole of it is overthrown. It is necessary to protect all the articles coming within the proper rule of protection. To suppose that anything is to be gained by cheapening the money price of particular articles, is to overlook the fact that the purchasing power of the people will decline with any cheapening of prices which is brought about by diminishing the sum of home industries. If it is proper, as it is sometimes said to be, to cheapen articles of prime necessity by importations it is equally proper to cheapen the prices of all articles by the same method and for the same reasons. The theory of protection is, that whatever may be its effect upon money prices it increases the purchasing power of the people by promoting all industries in a just proportion as between themselves, so that they mutually support and sustain each other.

If the rule is sound that everything should be produced at home which can be produced here with as small an amount of physical and mental force as is necessary to produce it elsewhere, the only thing to be considered in fixing the rate of a duty is the keeping out of the foreign article. It is conclusive evidence that tariff duties have not been placed high enough on any article which comes within the rule, so long as the importation continues. No duty should be lowered as long as the foreign article is being imported; but on the contrary the duty should be raised until it becomes unprofitable to bring it in, care being taken not to advance the duties too rapidly nor until the home production has become sufficiently developed to supply the wants of the country.

Prohibitive duties may be and are denounced as "a Chinese wall" around the country; but it is just such a wall as we want—broad enough, high enough, and strong enough to keep for our own enjoyment the prosperity and scale of comfort which properly belong to our natural and acquired resources, and to shut out the poverty and the products of the scanty, pinching wages of less favored countries.

It is wholly immaterial whether money prices inside of this wall are high or low. It is sufficient to know that they will be such prices as will result from perfectly free and unrestricted trade between citizens of our own country and from the free exchanges of the product of each industry for the products of all other industries under circumstances which exclude monopoly or special privilege. It is sufficient to know that they will be such prices as will arise from an equalization of profits and wages and opportunities, as between our own people in all their varied pursuits, which insures the only species of competition which is either fair or endurable—the competition between those who are on the same plane as to the scale of comforts to which they are accustomed and of taxes to which they are subjected.

And, finally, it is sufficient to know that they will be such prices as will arise from the highest attainable civilization and from the greatest possible

advancement of the arts and sciences and from the just distribution of population and industry. Or, in other words, they will be such prices as arise from the most complete control which man can obtain over the hidden forces of nature, through which more, incomparably more than by the mere exertion of human muscle, are the objects of human desire cheapened and riches multiplied.

Of the pastoral condition, which was that of the primitive ages of the race, the poets have given us pleasing pictures. Nevertheless, it is through the diversification of industries and aggregations of population, that the highest civilization is attainable, and that man is most advanced morally, socially, and intellectually, as well as in material wealth. If his vices are not extirpated they become less gross and his selfishness loses some of its repulsive features. Arcadian simplicity is an attractive phrase, but what is described as the state of nature, instead of being the condition in which it is natural for man to remain, is a condition from which all his highest and best aspirations impel him to emerge.

The movement of the race in the path of civilization is not a retrograde but a forward movement. This country should tread in that path with a firm and unflinching step, until it becomes what its geographical position, its natural resources, and the genius of its people fit it to be, the central and chief seat of all the sciences, arts and industries which multiply the enjoyments, enlarge the capacities and cultivate the moral and social sentiments of man.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. S. VARIAN, RENO. W. H. DICKSON, SALT LAKE.

DICKSON & VARIAN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Will practice in all the courts of Utah and Nevada. may9th

F. R. WAGGONER, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Residence and Office:—That formerly occupied by Dr. Dawson. sp3-tf

WILLIAM CAIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW RENO, NEVADA. OFFICE—Up Stairs in Odd Fellows' Building.

S. BISHOP, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. RENO, NEVADA. OFFICE—At residence on south side of the Truckee River. nov5

W. BERGMAN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Reno, Washoe Co., Nev. OFFICE—Second street, next door to Johnson Building.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK Of Reno, Nevada.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$75,000 Surplus \$18,500.

D. A. BENDER.....President G. W. MAPES.....Vice President C. T. BENDER.....Cashier Directors: G. W. Mapes, D. A. Bender, Allen A. Curtis, C. T. Bender.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT CARSON CITY, NEV., Feb'y 12th, 1883. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, at Carson City, Nev., on March 17th, 1883, viz: Thomas Lagomarsino, Homestead Application No. 373, for the S. 1/4, NW. 1/4, Sec. 38, T. 18, N. 20, E. M. D. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: E. S. Lagomarsino, J. Refetto and Felix Monet, all of Steamboat, Washoe Co., Nev.; P. O. Steamboat, Washoe Co., Nev.; D. Raffetto, P. O. Carson City, Nev. C. A. WITHERELL, Register. Feb. 14, 1883.

NOTICE!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ANTOINE Dragovich, co-owner, with the undersigned in the Golden Wheel mine, located in Pyramid Mining District, Washoe county, Nevada, that he, the undersigned, has performed work and labor, and made improvements upon said mine, in the manner and as required by U. S. Mining Statute of May 10th, 1872, to the amount of one hundred dollars, for the year 1882, and you are hereby required as such co-owner, to contribute your proportion of said expenditure (amounting to the sum of fifty dollars) within ninety days from the date of this notice. M. MITCHELL. Reno, Jan. 1st, 1883. m8-3m

BIDS WANTED.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, March 6th, 1883. NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners will receive bids (other than blanks), for one year commencing April 15th, 1883, and ending April 15th, 1884. Bids to be given to the Clerk of the Board on or before the first Monday in April, at 10 o'clock A. M. H. S. OSBORN, Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of Town Order No. 3, "Concerning Nuisances," of the town of Reno, Nevada, I will, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., on the 18th day of March, 1883, at the City Court house, siting south of the State Journal printing office, and near First street, sell to the highest bidder for cash, a certain white mare, taken up, impounded and held by me, under and by virtue of said Town Order No. 3. RICHARD NASII, City Marshal. Reno, Nevada, March 3d, 1883.